

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office.....115 E. Main Street
 South Richmond.....100 N. Byram Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....100 N. Byram Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....115 E. Main Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
 Daily without Sunday.....\$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday.....\$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Sunday edition only.....\$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.00
 Weekly (Wednesday).....\$2.00 \$1.00 \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service is Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week
 Daily with Sunday.....10 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....10 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911.

MR. BRYAN WILL NOT SHUT UP.

The Commoner says this week that Mr. Bryan has never attempted to dictate to the Democrats, but that he knows the record of the party leaders and intends to say what he thinks about them whenever he feels like it.

Mr. Bryan's body, politically speaking, is rich with the knives that have been wielded by the representatives of plutocracy inside the Democratic party and outside.

He has made three campaigns and in every one of them he has had to contend with the party, as well as with the country. He has had to conduct his campaigns through committees, some of whom were in league with the opposition and in secret correspondence with the enemies. He has had to meet false and malicious misrepresentation on the part of papers subsidized by the predatory interests.

He has seen the party platform attacked sometimes openly and sometimes indirectly by the press, and he has seen the platform repudiated immediately after the campaign by the newspapers, who professed to support it during the campaign.

He has had to oppose distinguished members of his own party when these members attempted to insert weasel words in the platform and make it ambiguous and uncertain. He has had to contend with timid politicians who professed friendship only out of fear of their constituents and only so long as that pretended friendship could help them.

But he has found the heart of the party sound. To them his appeals are made. The fact that he has been the party's candidate does not deprive him of freedom of speech.

That's the sort of talk we like to hear. There hasn't been enough of it, and we are glad that our candidate has determined that neither the plutocrats inside nor outside the party, neither the traitors within the party nor the assassins from without, neither the false committees in secret correspondence with the enemy nor the subsidized papers, neither the timid politicians who have professed friendship for him for their own purposes nor the jugglers who have tried to sneak weasel words into the party platform—that none of these or all of them together shall deprive him of freedom of speech. We were not aware that Mr. Bryan had been deprived of any of his liberty in this direction, but since the Commoner has made a point of it we can see clearly that he has not been talking as much as the desperate condition of our public affairs demanded. But for the comparative silence he has preserved, things might have been entirely different.

We hate to say it and protest that we do not say it in any spirit of criticism, but rather with a feeling of regret that we, in common with "the heart of the party," have been deprived of much invaluable counsel because of the limitations which have been placed upon his powers of utterance—that Mr. Bryan has not enjoyed that freedom of speech necessary to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." His present arraignment of the committees who have been in the confidence of the enemy and of the traitors within the Democratic establishment, particularly of the papers that have been subsidized by the predatory interests, shows that Mr. Bryan has resolved that the party shall not die because of his silence.

The picture which the Commoner draws of his body scarred all over with the wounds inflicted by the knives of the plutocrats inside and outside the Democratic party is enough to stir the indignation of "the heart of the party." They are honorable scars, however, suffered in three great wars, and suffered until now in comparative silence because our devoted leader, magnificent in defeat as unsuccessful in battle, has been deprived of freedom of speech. Talk on, brave soul! talk on, talk on, talk over and on, until the predatory press shall be silenced and the pretenders and traitors and weasels in the Democratic household shall be driven out and our candidate shall come into his own.

WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.
 An inquiry has been instituted among Congressmen as to the men they appoint to the national military and naval academies. There has been a discussion as to the ability of our public schools to qualify properly a candidate who wishes to enter West Point or Annapolis. The result of this inquiry has been that success in entering these institutions is more dependent upon the boy than upon the school. It is pointed out that candidates who have passed creditably preliminary examinations, break down through nervousness when they are before examining boards at West Point and Annapolis. It can be laid down as a safe rule to follow that an applicant for admission to either the military or the naval academy should have at least a high school training

and should be especially strong in mathematics.
 It is interesting to note that there are more applicants for Annapolis than for West Point. Of would-be naval officers, there are plenty of candidates, for the military arm of the service, there are all too few. There is no apparent reason for this situation. Some suggest as a reason that the navy is practically composed of Annapolis men, so far as officers go, while in the army only two-fifths of the officers are West Pointers.

DIRECT ELECTIONS OF SENATORS.

The Bristow amendment to the bill providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people seems to have played the mischief with that particular "paramount issue." Senator Fletcher, of Florida, made a speech on Thursday that contained a good deal of common sense and political wisdom of a sort that the people of the South particularly should be able to understand in view of the experiences we have had in this part of the country with Federal interference in the affairs of the States. Senator Fletcher is in favor of the election of Senators by popular vote, and believes that the people "have the right to say who shall serve them in the United States Senate"; but he hopes, if the measure loaded with the Bristow joker shall be agreed to by the House, the Legislatures of the Southern States at least will reject the amendment, giving the Federal Government authority to say "when, where and in what manner" the elections for Senators shall be held. Senator Fletcher looks to the time two years hence when both branches of Congress being Democratic it will be possible to safeguard the States in the election of their Senators from Federal supervision of the sort that is provided for in the amendment of the Senator from Kansas. It does not matter how the proposed amendment is killed, so that it is killed. That it ought to be killed we have not the slightest doubt; not because of any special dread of Federal interference, but because the proposed amendment provides for a change in the character of our Government, and a change which should be resisted by all thoughtful and responsible citizens without regard to party divisions or sectional lines.

In Florida, as Senator Fletcher said, and in several other Southern States, United States Senators are now chosen, in a sense, by popular vote, that is to say, Senator Fletcher himself and other Senators from the South were selected by a sort of popular election, not under the general laws, it is true, but under the rules laid down by the dominant political party in this region of country for the control of the primary elections of the party. The case might be entirely different if the Federal Government should be required to manage these elections so that the will of the people as expressed at the Democratic primary, would not have the least influence upon the result of the Senatorial elections governed by Federal officers acting under Federal direction.

Our objection to the direct election of United States Senators is that there is no occasion for it. It would make a complete change in the safe method provided by the Constitution, a method which has prevailed since the foundation of the Government. It would be of disadvantage to the people. It would encourage the further extension of cheap and cheating methods in politics. It would result in the promotion of the demagogue, but the distress of the State, and it would place in the hands of the Administration at Washington a powerful weapon for placing further limitations upon the liberty of the people. Senator Fletcher is to be commended for his opposition to the measure, not on the ground as stated by him so much as on the ground that the proposed change is revolutionary and wholly without the rule of reason.

TOUCHING THE AMERICAN HEART.

There is to be a very happy time at the White House next Monday, when the President and Mrs. Taft will celebrate their Silver Wedding, "by all their country's wishes blest." There will be no enormous crowd present, and everybody will take delight in honoring the man so worthy of honor for his great courage, his splendid character, his loyalty to the loftiest ideals of private duty and public service. The descendants of all the former Presidents of the United States have been invited to the feast, and it will be learned with regret that the only living ex-President will not be able to attend. Probably he will be kept at home by some pressing previous engagement, possibly he fears that his presence might be misunderstood; but whatever the occasion the thronging thousands will miss his genial smile, his hearty laughter, his inspiring personality. The celebration will go on, however, and Mr. Taft will find that the heart of the great American people is bigger than State lines and political parties and religious creeds.

We cannot help thinking about the Colonel, however, and the story that was told the other day in one of the newspapers about how he had recently had "an old-fashioned heart-to-heart talk" with Gifford Pinchot and Garfield and had persuaded them that old Taft was not so bad after all, and how they should all get together and boost him right into the White House again, and how, after they had heard the voice of the master, Pinchot and Garfield had made up their minds, the first mentioned on the instant and the latter after a few moments of serious reflection, to "come in on the hit," so to say. Both of these very worthy men were ready to acknowledge that in the appointment of Fisher to the Interior Department and of Stimson to the War portfolio, the President

had shown fruits meet for repentance, and could now be safely trusted to do even bigger and better things when the opportunity offered.

Then, it is said, that the malcontents over at the Capitol have concluded to make the best of the situation and to hold their fire, as it were, until the next time, nursing meanwhile their wrath to keep it warm. The only figure in the foreground of the opposition to Mr. Taft in his own party is the stalwart Senator from Wisconsin, standing out in bold relief as some great mountain peak with his locks bared to the storm and inviting like another and grander Ajax the play of the lightning upon his devoted head.

Of course, Mr. Taft will not be re-elected—the best he can hope for is to be re-nominated (we have a candidate who never falls)—but that is something which he may well be proud, and the softening asperities in his own political household just at this happy time. In his domestic establishment must make him feel that marriage is not a failure.

PASTMASTER IN PUNK.

Mr. Pomerene, the new United States Senator from Ohio, whose beard is not yet grown, has been making a good deal of stir in the American House of Lords since he was sent to Washington. In our dispatches yesterday an account was given of how he had delivered "a prepared speech," calling upon the Attorney-General to undertake the criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against these two corporations. There was a good deal of tinsel and sawdust and brass band in Pomerene's speech. That is why it was delivered, we suppose. It will read well out in the country districts of Ohio and at all the cross-roads stores in that State, where the men assemble at stated times to whittle sticks and chew tobacco, discussing the affairs of the nation meantime, the word will spread from mouth to mouth and pole to pole that Pomerene is the long looked for deliverer of the people's rights, come at last into his full estate of punk oratory, the very thing the groundlings most admire.

In the opinion of the Ohio Senator, the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the Supreme Court is perfectly clear. That will be news to a great many objectors throughout the country, but it is gratifying to know that Pomerene understands it, and that, understanding it, he is brave enough to insist that Congress shall instruct Wickersham, the Attorney-General of the United States, as to his duty and how he shall discharge it. "A decent sense of self-respect," said the Ohio Senator, "requires the Government either to enforce this law or to repeal it," and, therefore, he has introduced a resolution expressing "the judgment of Congress" that the Attorney-General ought to begin criminal proceedings against the officers of the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts "in order that the majesty of the law might be preserved."

The resolution is a good one, but it does not go far enough. A committee should be appointed by the two Houses of Congress to examine all the material in the way of evidence and otherwise of the Attorney-General in hand, and to direct him as to whether he shall proceed by writ of replevin, or by the ordinary methods used in such cases, or by a well organized military movement. The statement made by Mr. Pomerene that Congress has made the Attorney-General and clothed him with power in such cases is true, in a sense; but, as we look at it, Congress has no more right to give specific instructions to the Department of Justice as to what it shall do or shall not do in the prosecution of this work than it has to fix the time at which the farmers of Ohio shall plant peas or feed their stock.

We can understand that Mr. Pomerene has been much uplifted by his sudden and wholly unexpected elevation into Senatorial dignity, but he is talking far too much to make him of any real value to his State or to the country. The next thing we hear, probably, he will be introducing resolutions directing the President to inform Congress as to all matters of administration, and we should all like to know what the President is thinking about, and why he is thinking at all, when there are so many able men in the United States Senate who can keep the country informed by means of "prepared speeches" as to the duty and obligations of those who have been entrusted with administrative functions.

UNDERMINING THE CONSTITUTION.

Did the framers of the Federal Constitution intend to confer upon the Supreme Court the power to declare null and void acts of Congress? Was the prophetic vision of the members of the Convention of 1787 keen enough to foresee what sort of questions would come before the Court? These are academic questions, not affecting in the least the fact that the Supreme Court now has that power, and that the whole Federal legislation is in the hands of five men, comprising a majority of the Court. Practically, five of the nine members of the Supreme Court may legislate for 50,000,000 people and the legislation is "constitutional."

The agitation for a Constitutional Convention, for which the Wisconsin Legislature has petitioned Congress, is due to the feeling that the Supreme Court is too far removed from the people, the final source of all power in a republic. All the conservative forces of the nation will be aligned against any movement which looks to a popular revision of the Constitution.

The lines are being rigidly drawn

between conservatives and radicals. W. J. Ghent, a well-known Socialist writer and secretary to the late Socialist Congressman, Victor Berger, says that "in order to achieve anything that the working class really needs, it is necessary to weaken in every possible way the popular sentiment of reverence for the Constitution." This shows plainly how respect for the old document has been destroyed in some quarters. "When the working class learns that the main obstacle to its advancement is not the judiciary, but the Constitution, behind which the judiciary hides, the old document will be erased."

If that struggle shall come, however, it will shake the country with a greater convulsion than any civil war could cause.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Indianapolis News is not enamored of the proposed change in the Constitutional method of electing United States Senators. It does not think that the so-called "reform" is "a good thing in itself." It admits that "there is much to be said for the theory of the fathers that the members of the two Houses should be directly responsible to two constituencies, and also for their theory that the Senate should be less quickly responsible than the House to the wishes of the people," but it imagines that one of the good results that would follow the adoption of this "reform" would be that "we should be rid of the legislative deadlocks and scandals." "It is probable that the character of our legislators would improve," and "under the new system the best men, without distinction of party, could—and we believe would—be elected to the Legislatures. This would be an enormous gain."

Would it? Has it been in the States where there has been, practically, direct election of Senators by the people, or by so many of the people as have been permitted to take part in the elections? Has the character of the members of the Legislatures elected by direct vote of the people in these States been such as to encourage the belief that better men would be elected to the Senate by direct vote than have been elected by the representatives of the people chosen by direct vote of the people? In the South, for example, and under the peculiar conditions existing in the South, how could the new system accomplish the election of "the best men, without distinction of party?" There is practically only one party in the South, and there is no reason why an amendment to the Constitution should be adopted to accomplish in the South what is already accomplished by the party measures which have been adopted in the South, and which have, in fact, all the force of law.

THE ATCHISON MYTH.

Is Norfolk to become as notorious as Charlotte for the persistent "perpetuation of historical myth? Now comes the Virginian-Pilot, "which usually knows its history, and asserts with boldness that there was a President of the United States by the name of Atchison. The Virginian-Pilot speaks of Proppert, Kentucky, as a town which has "the unique distinction of having been the birthplace of a man who was President of the United States for the space of a single day." This is an old story, but it has no foundation in fact, as we spent an hour by Shrewsbury clock explaining to a subscriber some days ago.

David R. Atchison, Jr., was president pro tempore of the United States Senate back in the days when the occupant of that office succeeded to the Presidency in case both the President and Vice-President died. March 4, 1849, came upon Sunday. Zachary Taylor was due to be inaugurated President on that day, but he was not inaugurated until the next day, feeling that it would be more lawful and proper to take the oath on the day following the Sabbath. He was inaugurated on March 5. "Hence," asserts our Norfolk contemporary, "Senator Atchison, who was at that time president pro tempore of the Senate, by this peculiar combination of circumstances became President of the United States for the hour of noon on March 4 until the hour of inauguration on the day following."

Atchison was never Chief Magistrate of this nation, even for a single day. He was the highest ranking officer of the Government, but nothing that he could have done would have been a presidential act. He could not have exercised any of the duties of the head of the republic. He could not, under the Constitution, enter upon the duties of President without first taking the oath of office as prescribed. He was neither de facto President nor de jure. The truth of the matter is, that for a single day there was no President of the United States, looking at the question from the viewpoint of the constitutional lawyer. In the conception of the Constitution, there was no vacancy of the character which the Vice-President or the President pro tempore could fill.

This myth has endured for more than half a century. It ought to be laid away forever.

A TECHNICALITY LAWYER.

In a late issue of the New Orleans Daily States appears an out of Attorney A. S. Baskett, of Dallas, Texas, who has made a record as a technicality lawyer. He has saved Burrill Oates' neck six times, and he thinks he can do it again. Oates is a negro, Holly Vann, a white man, who was indicted for murder along with Oates, had but one trial, and then he was hanged. It has been shown six times that murder was committed. The first verdict of guilty was set aside because the jury had been summoned irregularly.

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ly; the second verdict was set aside because of errors in the judge's charge; the third verdict of guilty was set aside because the judge "erred." Then the Governor appointed a special judge, and the fourth verdict of guilty was set aside because the Governor "erred." The fifth jury disagreed. An angry mob then tried to storm the county jail. So the case was transferred to another county, and the sixth trial resulted in a verdict of "guilty, but in writing out the verdict the foreman left out the words, "In the first degree," and this verdict has, therefore, been set aside and a seventh trial ordered.

Such is the majesty of the law, as administered in the courts of this republic.

A New Haven man complains that his house was "unexpectedly" robbed of its entire contents. How discourteous! The Richmond burglar, if there were any, would certainly have called socially before taking up a business matter.

Very sarcastically does the Virginian-Pilot define a fusionist as "a Democratic-Republican nondescript, whose principles are addition, division and silence." Can it be that there is gumshoeing in Norfolk; the spottiest town?

Voice of the People

Amherst's Musical Festival.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Music, which speaks the universal language, and interprets the deeper emotions of the soul, held its annual festival in Amherst, Virginia, last night, to the intense delight of hundreds who were fortunate enough to attend a carnival of song and instrumental performance by any previous musical performance in the history of the town. The occasion being the second annual concert of the Amherst Choral Club. The foregoing society has been in existence about three years, having been organized by Dr. Robert C. Winters, a former whose able, skilful and artistic direction the scientific study of music has been stimulated and advanced in the wider and more classical phases of the art in a manner never attempted or attained here before. The beneficial results being reflected in the homes, schools and churches. The Choral Club has become a recognized factor in the musical and social life of the town, in familiarizing the public with the beauties of the musical expression. Monday evening's concert was a splendid tribute to, and an eloquent testimony to, the high standard of musical taste and frequent rehearsals of the club during the winter months, and the splendid success achieved in this regard. The concert was a most successful one, the music being of the highest quality. The program was a most interesting one, and the execution was of the highest quality. The program was a most interesting one, and the execution was of the highest quality.

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The Snake Tree.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Down in this land of novelties and freaks, surrounded by folks who would give me a high school diploma for a snake in a hat, I have been told that I can boast of bigger things than they have. I have got into discredit by telling of a tree which history states grows somewhere in Australia, and which I think there is also one in old Mexico. It was agreed down here that if you would give a short description of this tree and vouch for the truth of history in regard to it, that I would be reinstated in the good opinion of these folks. I am almost tempted to do so as a prevaricator and false historian. Can you not come to my help? The tree I refer to is said to have long, thin, almost horizontal branches. These limbs are said to be in constant motion writhing and wriggling in a snake-like fashion. It is said that when a bird alights on this tree, the limbs close around it and gradually squeeze the bird to death, and after the blood has been absorbed it drops the victim and again opens its arms for others. I would appreciate it very much if you would give me a short sketch in your next Sunday's paper. My reputation is at stake.

BRISCOE B. BOULDIN.
 Greensboro, N. C.

Daily Queries and Answers

Sizes of American Flags.

Can you tell me if there is a regulation size for the American flag used in the Army, and if so, what it is, and how the stars should be arranged? PATRIOTIC.

The garbion flag of the United States army is made of bunting, and is thirty-six feet by twenty feet, and thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter of the flag is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States on blue field, over one-third of length of flag, extending to the lower edge of the "union" to the number of stars. At present the field contains forty-six stars, arranged in six rows, three in the fourth and sixth rows, having eight stars in each of the other two rows seven stars each.

Political Parties in England.

What are the names of the prominent political parties in England, and what are their principles? IGNORANT.

There are four prominent parties in England, namely, the Unionists, Liberals, Conservatives and the Labor party. Unionist is the name commonly applied to the party formerly called the Conservative party, as indicating the union of all who would believe in the maintenance and defense of the existing constitution and the political institutions of the British empire, and any fundamental change in the empire or the United Kingdom. In state, church or social organizations, its keynote at the present time for the said to be the exaltation of the empire, with the preferential tariff arrangement, and the maintenance of the rights of Lords, and in general initiative, as against all beginnings of socialism and socialism; the maintenance of a strong army, and navy, industrial legislation for the benefit of the industrial classes, education, with as the state church of the Church of England.

Henry Campbell-Bannerman characterized the policy of the Liberal party as the policy of liberty. Our policy, he said, is the policy of liberty. The policy of freedom in all things that affect the life of the people, freedom of conscience, freedom of trade, external and internal, freedom of industry, of co-operation and combination, of the rights of the individual, of the rights of the powers and faculties of the human mind, and with the view of securing and guarding these and

Log Cabin Campaign.

"Please give me the reason for the 'Log Cabin' campaign in connection with Harrison's candidacy."

VOTER.

There have been several stories circulated as to the origin of the name, but Frey's "Sobriquets and Nicknames" gives a version that would seem to be the correct one. It is as follows: "During the excitement which preceded his election as the ninth President of the United States, a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, in one of his letters, erroneously remarked that if the candidate were to be given a pension of \$1,000, and a barrel of wine, and would sit content in his log cabin for the rest of his days. Some happy obsequies were given to the candidate, and used it as a rallying cry. Harrison party. Log cabins large enough to hold great crowds of people were built in many places, and ones mounted on wheels and decorated with rags and burlap, and used in processions. The name 'Log Cabin' was used by politicians were log cabin handkerchiefs, chiefs and log cabin cigars were distributed. The name 'Log Cabin' was introduced in the hard cider, and the collection of these songs was published in a book."

Divorce is Unknown in the Italian Law.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY. WHILE divorce is unknown in Italian law, yet the latter in certain eventualities decrees the annulment of marriages. The grounds are almost identical with those of the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church. It is for reasons of this character that the Italian courts at Rome have just pronounced null and void the marriage contracted just two years ago by Princess Flaminia Odescalchi, one of the most famous beauties of the Eternal City, to Don Cioecchino Ruffo, Prince of Sant'Atimo, of the great princely and ducal Sicilian house of Ruffo, founded by that Serio Ruffo who was Grand Marshal of the Kingdom of Sicily in the thirteenth century. The marriage took place with great state in the celebrated chapel of Pope Pius XI, in the Odescalchi Palace at Rome, on the Square of the Apostles.

The prince is a very handsome man; and after the young couple had proceeded to the Vatican and received the blessing of the Pope, they went to Rome for the first stages of their life. Three days later the bride returned to Rome, and not long afterwards instituted the proceedings before the canonical court of the Vatican, and before the judicial tribunals of the government, for the annulment of her marriage which has now been granted.

The decree authorizes her to resume her maiden name, and it is under the latter that she is to contract another marriage, with a young Roman patrician widower, who lost his own wife last year in childbirth.

It has caused a great sensation, not only throughout Italy, but also in Austria and Hungary, where the Odescalchi form part and parcel of the old aristocracy. The princess's brother is eighth Prince of Odescalchi of the Holy Roman Empire, is Duke of Symrna, and a baron in the Kingdom of Hungary, and a grandee of the first class of the Kingdom of Spain. The Odescalchi have furnished several Popes to the Church of Rome.

King George has appointed the Duke of Northumberland to be the Lord High Steward of England, and his coronation, and as such he will wear before the sovereign, in the procession into the Abbey, and will bear the crown of St. Edward. The Lord High Steward is the highest office in the realm, and dates back to a period prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was a permanent office, ranking next in authority to that of the sovereign. But monarchs finally came to the conclusion that it was dangerous to entrust so much power to a subject, and inaugurated the system of appointing Lord high stewards for some special occasion. The Duke of Northumberland, who is now Lord High Steward, presides the proceedings. The first Lord high steward specially created for purposes of trials by the House of Lords was Edward Earl of Warwick, when he received the white wand of office as such, for the trial of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry IV.

In olden times the Lord high steward used to determine the claims of those with pretensions to perform service of direct kind in the coronation, some of these services being associated with the tenure of their respective estates. But already, in the time of Queen Elizabeth came the throne, these duties had been transferred to a committee of the Privy Council, sitting as a court of claims. In the place of the Lord high steward, Queen Elizabeth, indeed, was so afraid of the Lord high steward, whom she regarded as a dangerous rival, that she coronation, making undue use of his prerogatives, as such, that in making out the commission to Henry, Earl of Arundel, High Steward in England, bearing the date of January 12, 1559, she caused it to be stipulated therein that the term of his office should last only from the day of his appointment to the day of January, (the date of her coronation) to the setting of the sun. The Duke of Northumberland, in the prefix of "Your Grace," in virtue of his office, and outranks all the great officers of state and peers of the realm, including the premier peer.

other interests; freedom of Parliament, for all to elect to the governing body of the nation the representatives of their own choice. He further claimed that but for this amendment obstructs any improvement that would elevate the physical and moral welfare of the people—the interest of the land owner and the politician, and social influence that he and his class can exercise.

The Nationalist party is made up of Irish members, advocating national rule for Ireland. It is the outgrowth of the Irish National League, which was formed from the home rule movement, and the chief note in their policy is the desire to manage their own affairs.

Labor party is the name adopted in England in 1865 by the labor representation committee, after its success in the Parliamentary election in 1866. Its formation consisted of trade unions, trade societies, socialists and local labor organizations. Its object is declared to be to organize the laboring classes, to secure the election of candidates for those candidatures an affiliated society has made itself financially responsible and who have been selected by a regular convened conference in its constituency.

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 There have been several stories circulated as to the origin of the name, but Frey's "Sobriquets and Nicknames" gives a version that would seem to be the correct one. It is as follows: "During the excitement which preceded his election as the ninth President of the United States, a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, in one of his letters, erroneously remarked that if the candidate were to be given a pension of \$1,000, and a barrel of wine, and would sit content in his log cabin for the rest of his days. Some happy obsequies were given to the candidate, and used it as a rallying cry. Harrison party. Log cabins large enough to hold great crowds of people were built in many places, and ones mounted on wheels and decorated with rags and burlap, and used in processions. The name 'Log Cabin' was used by politicians were log cabin handkerchiefs, chiefs and log cabin cigars were distributed. The name 'Log Cabin' was introduced in the hard cider, and the collection of these songs was published in a book."

DIVORCE IS UNKNOWN IN THE ITALIAN LAW.
 BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY. WHILE divorce is unknown in Italian law, yet the latter in certain eventualities decrees the annulment of marriages. The grounds are almost identical with those of the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church. It is for reasons of this character that the Italian courts at Rome have just pronounced null and void the marriage contracted just two years ago by Princess Flaminia Odescalchi, one of the most famous beauties of the Eternal City, to Don Cioecchino Ruffo, Prince of Sant'Atimo, of the great princely and ducal Sicilian house of Ruffo, founded by that Serio Ruffo who was Grand Marshal of the Kingdom of Sicily in the thirteenth century. The marriage took place with great state in the celebrated chapel of Pope Pius XI, in the Odescalchi Palace at Rome, on the Square of the Apostles.

The prince is a very handsome man; and after the young couple had proceeded to the Vatican and received the blessing of the Pope, they went to Rome for the first stages of their life. Three days later the bride returned to Rome, and not long afterwards instituted the proceedings before the canonical court of the Vatican, and before the judicial tribunals of the government, for the annulment of her marriage which has now been granted.

The decree authorizes her to resume her maiden name, and it is under the latter that she is to contract another marriage, with a young Roman patrician widower, who lost his own wife last year in childbirth.

It has caused a great sensation, not only throughout Italy, but also in Austria and Hungary, where the Odescalchi form part and parcel of the old aristocracy. The princess's brother is eighth Prince of Odescalchi of the Holy Roman Empire, is Duke of Symrna, and a baron in the Kingdom of Hungary, and a grandee of the first class of the Kingdom of Spain. The Odescalchi have furnished several Popes to the Church of Rome.

King George has appointed the Duke of Northumberland to be the Lord High Steward of England, and his coronation, and as such he will wear before the sovereign, in the procession into the Abbey, and will bear the crown of St. Edward. The Lord High Steward is the highest office in the realm, and dates back to a period prior to the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was a permanent office, ranking next in authority to that of the sovereign. But monarchs finally came to the conclusion that it was dangerous to entrust so much power to a subject, and inaugurated the system of appointing Lord high stewards for some special occasion. The Duke of Northumberland, who is now Lord High Steward, presides the proceedings. The first Lord high steward specially created for purposes of trials by the House of Lords was Edward Earl of Warwick, when he received the white wand of office as such, for the trial of John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry IV.

In olden times the Lord high steward used to determine the claims of those with pretensions to perform service of direct kind in the coronation, some of these services being associated with the tenure of their respective estates. But already, in the time of Queen Elizabeth came the throne, these duties had been transferred to a committee of the Privy Council, sitting as a court of claims. In the place of the Lord high steward, Queen Elizabeth, indeed, was so afraid of the Lord high steward, whom she regarded as a dangerous rival, that she coronation, making undue use of his prerogatives, as such, that in making out the commission to Henry, Earl of Arundel, High Steward in England, bearing the date of January 12, 1559, she caused it to be stipulated therein that the term of his office should last only from the day of his appointment to the day of January, (the date of her coronation) to the setting of the sun. The Duke of Northumberland, in the prefix of "Your Grace," in virtue of his office, and outranks all the great officers of state and peers of the realm, including the premier peer.

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